

[CONFIDENTIAL]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 16th November, 1878.

## POLITICAL.

**THE Oudh Akhbār** of the 11th November observes that the long continued misunderstand-

Circulation,  
820 copies.

The Russians are inveterate enemies of Muhammadans.

ings between the Amir and the British Government have necessitated the present war, as surely as an old sore necessitates the application of the surgeon's knife. It is an acknowledged fact that the Russians are the inveterate enemies of the Muhammadans. It is quite apparent what they have done to their kingdoms, and how mercilessly and inhumanly they have treated millions of their brethren. Kabul was the only Muhammadan principality that was untouched by them, but now they have contrived, through their intrigues and fraud, to make it fight with the English, and thus have the malicious satisfaction of seeing the consequences—the total ruin of its independence and floods of Muhammadans blood.

**The Akhbār Anjuman-i-Panjab** of the 8th idem, publishing the translation of Lord Lawrence's letter to the *Times* in regard to Kabul affairs, says that, though his Lord-

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Refutes the arguments of Lord Lawrence against making war.



ship is one of the most experienced Indian statesmen, and his opinion carries much weight, he seems to forget that the present Amir is no longer the Amir of his time. Being in alliance with the Russians, he slights what he used to respect very much. He is now quite changed. As Kabul is a gate to our Indian empire, how can we let it remain in the hands of one so hostile towards us? Lord Lawrence is of opinion that the Government ought to have treated the Afghans with due consideration and leniency, so that they might have been convinced that their interests were interwoven with those of the English. To which the editor replies that the Government tolerated the insubordination and impertinence of the Amir for ten years in a manner which no other power would tolerate. But, as he has openly treated with the Russians, the Government's inaction and silence at such a time would not fail to be interpreted as weakness. The Government would have let the Amir remain alone if he had not opened up intercourse with a rival power. Is it now politic to do so as his Lordship advises? If we let the Amir do as he pleases, he will allow the Russian troops to pass through his country to invade India. Lord Lawrence thinks that the Government would gain nothing by waging war against Afghanistan. This is true, but is it worthy of the honor and reputation of the Government to tolerate the slights and insults offered to it by the Amir? If it does so, what will the people of India, the frontier tribes, the Afghans, and the Russians think? Lord Lawrence is afraid of waging war lest the disasters of 1839 be repeated. He must have overlooked the causes of that wholesale destruction of our troops. By the grace of God they no longer exist. The Khybaris that then annoyed the British troops are now friendly to us, and inimical to the Amir. The troops are now far better armed and supplied. The disaster was chiefly caused by want of unanimity among the political and civil officers, which, happily, is now no longer the case. The last objection of Lord Lawrence to the war is that India is unable to pay for the heavy



expenses. This may be true, but we cannot help it, for we are aware that, if we keep quiet this time, we shall have hereafter to pay for greater preparations for war, when India itself will be threatened by a foreign invasion. England can well bear a portion of the expenses of war, as she has lately done on several other occasions.

The *Akhbâr-i-Alam* of the 9th November, after describ-

Circulation,  
90 copies.

The Amir will be quite safe if he but remain friendly to the Government.

ing at some length the turbulent spirit and the rebellious proceedings of the sons of the ruler of Kabul against their father, observes that the Amir need entertain no fear of any one, if he did but try to remain friendly to the British Government.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st November, received on the

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The Government has nothing to fear from the Russians.

12th, after dwelling at some length on the helplessness of the Government for being forced to make war with the Afghans, says: We are quite sure of the success of the British arms in Kabul, however greatly the Russians may assist the Amir. Are these not the same Russians who, seeing the British forces encamped at Malta, and dreading to take the field against them, yielded to all the terms of the Government? We have nothing to fear from them.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbâr* of the 10th November says: It is

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The Government should at once commence hostile operations against the Amir.

needless now for the Government of India to waste any more time in communicating with the home authorities on the Kabul affairs. It should commence hostile operations at once, otherwise Russian engineers, who we hear are coming to assist the Amir, will strongly fortify the places of defence, and place some more difficulties in our way. Nothing is now left for our Government to do but to rouse the Amir by the noise of the British guns. The Russians are at the bottom of all these proceedings, and it is very advisable



to at once take the field against them in Europe and break their pride.

The writer suggests that, as the educated native youths are full of zeal and ardent to serve their Government, they may be recruited in the British forces, and they will soon be sufficiently disciplined in military tactics to join the expedition.

Circulation,  
230 copies.

The *Qudh Akhbār* of the 14th idar writes a lengthy article, which extends over six columns, describing the harsh tyranny and oppression of the Russians on the people of the countries which they have lately conquered. It publishes a translation of the report made by the commission appointed by some kings and princes of Europe to enquire into the proceedings of the Russians in north Roumelia, a province of European Turkey. The writer has come to the conclusion that they are the most cruel and inhuman nation under the sun.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 12th November says : If the Kabul expedition was considered a difficult undertaking, it was simply on account of Kabul being a hilly country full of dark and narrow passes and valleys, and not on account of the ruler of Afghanistan having a good force and artillery. But, thank God, those difficulties and obstacles are no more, since all the neighbouring Afghan tribes, who can bring contingents from twelve to twenty thousand strong into the field, are friendly to us. They are all ready and willing to assist the British troops with every thing in their power, if they have to pass through their country for the invasion of Kabul. The pass routes we hear have already been repaired, and the necessary supplies have already been collected. If no favorable reply is received by the 20th instant from the Amir the attack will at once be commenced.



The chiefs and the subjects of Kabul, we learn, are heartily anxious to be relieved by the English from the harsh tyranny of the Amir. It will not be long before many will forsake him and join us. The Afghan forces are murmuring for the payment of their arrears, hence they are down in heart for a fight with the English.

There are only thirty-three Russians in Kabul, of whom three are chief envoys, while the rest are their attendants. There are some Russian troops encamped at Merv, which is three weeks journey from Herat.

For many reasons it is incumbent on the Government not to make further delay in commencing hostile operations against Kabul.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 10th November repeats what is stated in the above papers.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 11th November reviews the pamphlet on Kabul affairs by Mr. Ganesh Vasudave Joshi, pleader, and secretary to the *Iuna Sarvajanic Sabha*. It tries to answer the following questions :—

Circulation,  
175 copies.

(1) What are the principal causes of the present Kabul difficulty?

(2) Is the Amir of Kabul a match for the British Government in the field? What comparison does the power of the former bear to the latter?

(3) How far are we justified in interfering in the matter?

The writer in answering the questions has repeated what has already been written in the last four numbers of this report.

The *Lank-i-Maljut* of the 8th November, received on the 16th, advises the Amir of Kabul in emphatic terms to be

Circulation,  
90 copies.



still friendly to the British Government, and not to run the risk of losing his independence.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st November, received on the 12th, thanks Government for its ruling to the effect that, out of a number, he who can read and write Hindi will be selected as lambardar.

This will do much to encourage Hindi learning. This rule is for Oudh, but, in the North-Western Provinces, not only the pleaders of the courts but even the native judges and magistrates are quite ignorant of Hindi. Whenever some paper in Hindi is placed before a court, a search is made all around for a Hindi reader to read it. This state of things is much to be regretted. The writer suggests that a knowledge of Hindi may be required from all that have to deal with the people at large in matters of justice, revenue, &c.

Circulation,  
540 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 9th November says that frauds and forgeries are daily increasing. It commonly happens that a man goes and buys a stamp from a vendor in

the name of his neighbour, comes home and writes a forged bond for him, making a mark for his signature, and puts the names of some of his equally unscrupulous friends as witnesses. Shortly after, he files a suit in court against that neighbour; the court, in spite of the loud protests of the poor victim of the forgery, and of his solemn denial of having written the bond, decrees the amount on the evidence of these false witnesses. Certainly it is very difficult for the court to distinguish the truthful from the fraudulent in the absence of any written evidence. The evil could probably be remedied if the false witnesses were strictly searched, and made to suffer the consequences of their ill doing by due punishment prescribed for such crime in the Indian Penal Code. Another means to prevent



such forgeries and frauds is to make compulsory the registration of bonds by those who cannot sign their names, though it will be attended with some inconvenience and expense.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 13th November says: The cultivating classes of this country are in extreme poverty. Though the whole human race stands in such urgent need of their labors, yet no other class is so little cared for. The zamindars as a rule regard them in no better light than as so many sheep made to be shorn. As a Bill for the amendment of the Revenue Act for the North-Western Provinces is before the Legislative Council, it is high time that some additions should be made to the rights of cultivators of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in order to improve their condition.

Circulation,  
320 copies.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Berār Samāchār* of the 10th November says: Though the Nizam's government was lately displeased with the Government of India for not listening to it on the Berar question, it is wise enough to forget petty quarrels on the occurrence of emergencies affecting their common interests. The writer learns with great pleasure that the Hyderabad State has expressed its willingness to place all its troops and treasury at the disposal of the Government when needed.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Maresse Gazette* of the 11th November, writing from Udaipur, says that His Highness the Maharaja has picked some five hundred stalwart soldiers out of his whole army, and placed them under Knar Madan Singh to join the expedition. This is expressive of the Maharaja's loyalty to the British crown.

Circulation,  
110 copies.



Circulation,  
575 copies.

**Nihal Singh**, writing to the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 14th November, bestows high encomiums on **Devan Anant Ram** for his most excellent management of the famine in Kashmir, and repeats what has already been written in the last three reports about it.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
44 copies.

A correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* of the 8th November notices the establishment of a Sanskrit school in Cawnpore by **Lala Kallu Mal**, who has dedicated the income of some landed property and shops worth Rs. 56,000 for the purpose. The school will have a boarding-house attached to it in which out station students will be lodged and fed gratis. The writer very warmly praises the **Lala** for his bounty.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Bharat Bandhu* of the 8th November notices the formation of a society at Aligarh, named *Allgarh Bhasha Improvement Society*; the principal object of which is to enrich Hindi by encouraging original composition, and by free importation of useful matter from the ancient as well as the modern languages of the world. No member will be required to pay any fee or subscription, but he will be bound to purchase a copy of every work published under the auspices of the society, the total prices of which will not exceed Rs. 12 in one year. In books published by it, the society will not tolerate the use of difficult and uncommon Sanskrit words, but will have no objection to the use of such Arabic and Persian words which have, by long use, become part and parcel of the vernacular.

Circulation,  
155 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 11th November says that it is the desire of high civil authorities that private attempts to establish schools should by all means be encouraged by Government grants-in-aid, and by

The Government is willing to encourage private attempts in establishing schools in Benar.



official inspection. This is all very right, but the people of Berar are so far backward in appreciating the blessings of good education that they would make no such attempt of their own accord. The writer is most glad to learn that the commissioner of Berar is trying his best to persuade well-to-do people to do so. He believes that, if such endeavours be continued, the country will ere long have a good number of schools.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbār* of the 7th November, after dwelling at some length on the sincere wishes of the Government for the establishment of municipal committees throughout the country, complains that the selection of members for the committee is usually left to tahsildars and superintendents of *chungi* offices. They generally select those to be members who will feel obliged to them for the honor, and who are of the same caste and religion, or who may be their personal friends. When such is the case, how can it be possible that every class of people should be fully represented in the committee. The writer notices that the committees of several places are wholly composed of one class of the people. It is very surprising that in 1877 there was not a single Musalman member selected for the committees of Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Etāwah, Etah, Muzaffarnagar, Koel, Muttra, Hāthras, Brindaban, Banda, Dehra, Harduaganj, Aliganj, Bijnor, Bilsī, Belpur, Ujhani, Mau Ranipur, Shamli, Pilkhuwa, Kursi, Agra, and Soron. Are these places totally devoid of the Musalman population? The writer thought that this deficiency would be made up this year, but still he finds the municipal committees of Mirzapur, Chunar, Muttra, Hāthras, Etah, Muzaffarnagar, Ujhani, Bilsī, Mau Ranipur, &c., without a single Musalman member. The writer believes that it was never the wish of the Government that every class of people should not have had their full rights.



Circulation,  
136 copies.

A correspondent of the *Dablabai Qaieri* of the 9th November, writing from Farukhabad, says that on the 29th ultimo Pandit Har Sahaya, subordinate judge, Farukhabad, went to see Mr. Saunders, sessions judge, at his house. He sent word to him through his orderly, but the judge refused to see him, and asked him through his man to come to the office if he had any thing official to enquire. This was taken as an insult by the native gentleman, and he in a loud voice protested that it was unbecoming on the part of a gentleman of his position to have thus slighted him. Mr. Saunders over-hearing him came out of his room and used abusive language, which was too much for Pandit Har Sahaya to bear. From angry words they came to blows. In physical strength a native cannot be a match for a European. While he was being well thrashed, the magistrate of the district and a doctor, unexpectedly arriving, kept them from fighting further. The judge reported the Pandit and got him suspended. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature will proceed to Farukhabad to decide the case on the spot. We are sure full justice will be done by his Lordship without any consideration of race, creed, and position.

The editor knows from private sources that the true cause of this squabble was Salamat-ul-la, a peon of the judge's court. He is a great favorite of Mr. Saunders and accompanies him every where he goes. By his influence over him, he got his brother appointed as nazir in the office of the subordinate judge, who has lately dismissed him for some fault. Being thus displeased with the subordinate judge, he took every possible opportunity to make insinuations to Mr. Saunders against him. The ultimate result of this was the present disgraceful case.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfus* of the 8th November, received on the 16th, repeats the above.



The *Panjab-i-Akhbar* of the 9th November, announcing

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Suggests that other respectable gentlemen than civil servants and chiefs should be invited on railway stations to welcome distinguished high Government officers.

the arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab at Lahore, complains that only the rich chiefs and the civil servants of Government were present at the railway station to welcome His Honor.

The writer suggests that the deputy commissioner be directed to invite other respectable Government servants and raises on such occasions, as they are always very anxious for such honors.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 18th and the 15th November pub-

Circulation,  
820 copies.

Darbar at Lucknow.

lishes an account of the Darbars held on the 8th and the 9th November by

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner at Lucknow to receive the princes and taluqdars of Oudh. The writer gives a graphic account of the pomp and magnificence of the occasion.

A correspondent of the *Berar Samachar* of the 10th No-

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Recommends some respectable gentlemen of Berar for the appointments of honorary magistrates.

vember, writing from the interior of the district of Basim, says: It is very laudable that the Government is

conferring the powers of a magistrate on private respectable gentlemen of Berar. This confers honors on deserving ones as well as does much to relieve the Government officers from deciding numerous petty cases. They deem it a great boon, as it increases their honor and influence in the neighbourhood.

We learn that, owing to the death of Trimbak Prabhakar Rao Deshmukh, honorary magistrate of Umarkher, one of his family, named Bhujang Rao Ganpat Rao Deshmukh, has been recommended for the honor. But we are at a loss to account for the partiality of the Government to one particular family. Are there not many more deserving?

We learn that at Pusad, Raja Lakhshaman Rao Balvant Rao Deshmukh has been recommended to be made an honorary magistrate, but, as there are two paid Government mag-



gistrates in the station, we do not find any necessity for making one more. If it is merely for conferring honors, we beg to recommend a more deserving gentleman there for the honor, namely, Udaji Ram alias Govind Rao Vanktesh Deshmukh.

The same paper complains that the public are put to much inconvenience on account of the Nagpur passenger train reaching Bhusawal at 9 o'clock in the night, and the Bombay one arriving there at 12 P.M. As they do not stay longer than five minutes at any intervening stations during the day, the Hindu passengers are compelled to remain without food for twenty-four hours together. The writer therefore prays that for the convenience of the native passengers the company may change the time in such a way that the trains will stay for an hour or so at some large stations at noon, so that Hindu travellers may have a convenient time to bathe and take refreshments.

The same paper learns that, in Basim, Berar girls are secretly sold to a great extent. The Government ought to look to this.

Girls are sold in Berar.

Circulation,  
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 16th November observes with regret that the well water of many large towns and cities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is growing unhealthy, and doing much to the injury of the public health. In the opinion of the writer it is chiefly owing to the continual uncleanness of the wells. In most places the wells are not cleaned from the refuse which accumulates in them for years. To remedy the evil, the writer suggests that, for municipal towns and other places of importance, where a municipality does not exist, a commission composed of some well known doctors, chemists, sanitary commissioners, and others, who for science's sake take an interest in such matters, should be appointed by the Government. This commission should collect samples of the water of all wells lying within a town or province, chemically examine their component parts, and declare

Suggests the formation of a commission to examine well water of all large towns and cities.



them of good or bad quality, as the case may be, and suggest remedies for purifying the bad water, if this is possible. This will go a longer way to improve the public health than any thing else. The writer says that he has observed that the water of many wells in Lucknow has grown saltish and is growing still more so. It is incumbent on the municipality to make a list of all the wells lying within the municipal limits, and get their water duly examined. All those whose water may be found unfit for drinking purposes should be thoroughly cleaned, and other causes which make the water unhealthy should be removed. The cost of purifying the public wells should be paid by the committee, and the expense of cleaning those whose owners are living should be paid by them.

The introduction of the Gumti water into the city by canals is under consideration. Though the measure will be attended with much more expense than the committee can pay in one year, we hope that, if it manages its finances with thrift, it will be able to pay up in a few years the whole amount which it will have to borrow from Government. It will be a great boon to the people of Lucknow.

A correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwar* of the 16th November, writing from Jhán-si, says: The 29th regiment and the cavalry force that were in the station have lately marched to Peshawar. There is one more regiment, the 39th, in the station, which, the writer learns, will soon be ordered to that place. When the station is left without one to guard it, the writer is afraid lest the Bundelas, finding it a good opportunity, should plunder the town.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATES OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE-ORIP.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Akbar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly,	Faqir Muhammad,	Novr. 14th	Novr. 16th	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	" 11th	185 "
3 <i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 9th	" 12th	90 "
4 <i>Akbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 13th	" 15th	1,050 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akbar-i-Tamannai</i> , Lucknow,	...	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 8th	" 10th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akbar</i> ... Delhi	...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 10th	" 14th	100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> , Aligarh	...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	" 9th & 12th	" 11th & 14th, respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ... Lucknow,	...	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 2nd & 9th,	" 16th	135 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ... Lahore	...	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 8th	" 12th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Anwar-ul-Akbar</i> ... Lucknow,	...	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	14th	16th	100 copies.
11 <i>Arya Mitra</i> ... Benares	...	Hindi	Ditto	Babu Bhutnath	" 8th	" 10th	44 "
12 <i>Arya</i> ... Mirzapur.	...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. J. Hewlett	" 1st	" 15th	605 "
13 <i>Ahras-ul-Akbar</i> ... Delhi	...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	" 14th	100 "
14 <i>Benares Akbar</i> ... Benares	...	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhut,	" 7th	" 13th	77 "
15 <i>Berur Samachar</i> ... Acole	...	Marathi	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 10th	" 14th	250 "



Sl. No.	Particulars	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng. Lib.	Ditto	Tota Ram	8th	10th	150
17	Dababul Qalari	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Behadur	9th	10th	135
18	Dababul Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Hussain Khan.	11th	14th	430
19	Jaipur Akhbar	Jaipur	Ditto	Ditto	Najaf Khan	8th	12th	125
20	Karnatak	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub	11th	14th	275
21	Kavi Vachan Sukh	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Saram	9th	15th	275
22	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	9th	12th	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
23	Lana-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdulla Khan	12th	15th	50 copies.
24	Lana-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehendi Husain Khan.	8th	16th	90
25	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	12th	15th	350
26	Lutton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly		7th	10th	80
27	Mahar Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Hari	8th	13th	225
28	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Madho Prasad	11th	16th	110
29	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	10th	11th	215
30	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	9th	12th	60
31	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	12th	14th	40
32	Nasir-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	7th	12th	96
33	Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammed Hayat	8th to 14th, respectively.	10th to 16th, respectively.	350
34	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	10th	12th	150
35	Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	14th	16th	425
36	Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub	16th	11th to 16th, respectively.	450
37	Qudh-Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Shiu Prasad	11th to 16th, respectively.	11th to 16th, respectively.	820 copies (including 90 copeis taken by Govt.)



*List of papers examined.---(continued).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
38 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Novr. 12th	Novr. 14th	400 copies.
39 <i>Panjab-i-Akhdar</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 9th	" 12th	300 "
40 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	Octr. 21st & Novr. 11th.	" 12th & 13th, respectively.	200 "
41 <i>Patiala Akhdar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh.	Novr. 11th	" 15th	240 "
42 <i>Pranod Sindhi</i>	... Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	" "	" 13th	155 "
43 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 12th	" "	50 "
44 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	" 10th	" "	150 "
45 <i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Puran Chand	" 9th	" "	600 "
46 <i>Riaz-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Khairabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Sayyid Riaz Ahmad	" 8th	" 10th	230 "
47 <i>Rohilkhand Akhdar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Harnam Sarup	" 9th	" 12th	195 "
48 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	" 4th & 11th,	" 10th & 16th, respectively.	160 "
49 <i>Safir-i-Bulhand</i>	... Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Rao Amar Singh	" 6th	" 11th	100 "
50 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Murari Lal	" 9th	" "	200 "
51 <i>Sayyid-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly	...	" 10th	" 15th	85 "
52 <i>Shafah-ul-Sadr</i>	... Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	...	Octr. 16th	" 14th	100 "



53 Shole-i-Tar	... Cawnpore, ...	... Weekly ...	... Haidar Ali ...	... 12th ...	... 15th ...	... 275 ...	...
54 Sohail Hind	... Meerut ...	... Ditto ...	... Kamta Prasad ...	... " ...	... " ...	... 146 ...	...
55 Orda Akbar	... Delhi ...	... Ditto ...	... Sayyid Hasan ...	... 8th ...	... 11th ...	... 60 ...	...
56 Fakir-i-Hindustan	... Amritsar, ...	... Ditto ...	... Babu Ishan Chandar ...	... 9th ...	... " ...	... 260 ...	...
57 Vrit Dhare	... Dhar ...	... Marathi ...	... Ram Chand Balvant ...	... 11th ...	... Novr. 15th ...	... 175 ...	...

KASHI NATH,  
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 12th November, 1878.



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1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...